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Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. José Alberto **Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 30th, 31st, 35th and 36th meetings, on 7, 10, 17 November and 9 December 2003. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/58/SR.30, 31, 35 and 36). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 6 to 9 October 2003 (see A/C.2/58/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/58/75-E/2003/21);

(b) Letter dated 3 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

03-66370 (E) 221203

transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 30 September 2003 (A/58/415-S/2003/952).

4. At the 30th meeting, on 7 November, the Chief of the Regional Commissions New York Office made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/58/SR.30).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.36 and Rev.1

5. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon,[1] Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen and Palestine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (A/C.2/58/L.36), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 57/269 of 20 December 2002, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/59 of 24 July 2003,

"*Reaffirming* the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

"*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

"*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

"*Expressing its concern* at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

"*Expressing its concern also* at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory during the recent period, including the uprooting of a vast number of olive trees,

"*Aware* of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

"*Aware also* of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources of the expansionist wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian

[1] Lebanon was inadvertently included in the list of sponsors.

Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

"*Reaffirming* the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and 1397 (2002), the principle of land for peace and the Quartet Road Map to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

"*Taking note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,

"1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

"2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, cause loss or depletion of or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

"3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled 'Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources'."

6. At its 36th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.36 and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/58/L.36/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.36 and Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Cuba, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Namibia and Pakistan.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.36/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 142 to 4, with 9 abstentions (see para. 9). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea,

Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nauru, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Tuvalu.

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Italy (on behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United Arab Emirates (see A/C.2/58/SR.36).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/269 of 20 December 2002, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/59 of 24 July 2003,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory during the recent period, including the uprooting of a vast number of olive trees,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources of the wall being constructed by Israel inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and 1397 (2002), the principle of land for peace and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[2] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.
[2] See S/2003/529, annex.

1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, cause loss or depletion of or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[3] A/58/75-E/2003/21.

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Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. José Alberto **Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled:

"Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development:

"(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

"(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 33rd, 34th, 35th and 40th meetings, on 11, 12 and 17 November and 16 December 2003. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/58/SR.33, 34, 35 and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 6 to 9 October 2003 (see A/C.2/58/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

03-66259 (E) 181203

Item 104
Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/58/216)

Letter dated 1 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the ministerial declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China at their twenty-seventh annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2003 (A/58/413)

Letter dated 3 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/58/415-S/2003/952)

Letter dated 13 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "Italy's Contribution to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative" (A/58/437)

Letter dated 20 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 2002): the EU Barcelona Commitments" (A/58/529)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/58/555 and Corr.1)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development: summary of the informal hearings of civil society (A/58/555/Add.1)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development: summary of the informal hearings of the business sector (A/58/555/Add.2)

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meetings of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (A/58/77-E/2003/62)

Summary of the hearings and dialogue of the Economic and Social Council with members of civil society (A/58/77/Add.1-E/2003/62/Add.2)

Summary of the hearings and dialogue of the Economic and Social Council with business interlocutors (A/58/77/Add.2-E/2003/62/Add.2)

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Note by the Secretary-General on the organizational and procedural matters of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/58/436)

Letter dated 29 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting Denmark's first report on Millennium Development Goal 8, entitled "Develop a global partnership for development" (A/58/542)

4. At the 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Acting Head of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/58/SR.33).

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made a statement (see A/C.2/58/SR.33).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.39, A/C.2/58/L.40 and A/C.2/58/L.83

Draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.39

6. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Saint Lucia introduced a draft resolution entitled "High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development" (A/C.2/58/L.39), to which he made an oral correction. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the International Conference on Financing for Development and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002 and 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/47 of 24 July 2003,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development,

"*Having considered* the summary presented by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held on 29 and 30 October 2003,

"*Determined* to continue to build further on and implement the commitments and agreements contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and to strengthen the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the financing for development process,

"1. *Decides* to consider innovative ways of mobilizing additional resources for development, and in that regard decides to give consideration at its fifty-ninth session to the study on new and innovative sources of financing being completed by the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, at the request of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as a follow-up to paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus as well as other proposals such as that of establishing an "international finance facility";

"2. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to address the issue of commodities in a focused and comprehensive manner, on an ongoing basis, as well as at its eleventh session in June 2004, and to propose to the General Assembly, at its fifty-ninth session, an appropriate mechanism to address price fluctuations of commodities and declining terms of trade and their impact on the development of developing countries;

"3. *Requests* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to develop, through an informal process, within the Monterrey modalities, a comprehensive, coherent and fair debt workout mechanism to address debt and its development dimensions for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

"4. *Calls* for strengthened action and early decisions before the next High-level Dialogue on enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the work and decision-making processes of the intergovernmental bodies of the Bretton Woods institutions;

"5. *Invites* the World Trade Organization to strengthen its relationship with the United Nations in ways similar to those which exist between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular through its active involvement in the meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council devoted to financing for development;

"6. *Decides* to convert the United Nations Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, and to that end requests the Ad Hoc Group of Experts to develop, at its forthcoming eleventh session in December 2003, a concrete proposal for such a conversion, including the composition and definition of functions to be assigned to the new body, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its next substantive session and by the General Assembly during its fifty-eighth session;

"7. *Decides* to hold the next High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in 2005, at the ministerial level, the time and modalities of which will be set by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, taking into account other major events scheduled for 2005 and the need for necessary and adequate provisions for an enhanced dialogue;

"8. *Decides also* that the annual special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions should be focused, with the participation of all relevant ministries and increased intergovernmental involvement from the international and finance and trade institutions, and should address one or two topics selected at its previous annual substantive session from the Monterrey Consensus, based on the overall theme of coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development, bearing in mind that all aspects of the Monterrey Consensus should be adequately addressed in a periodic manner;

"9. *Decides further* to set up a Committee on Financing for Development, as a supporting intergovernmental mechanism of the Economic

and Social Council, to be made up of 15 representatives drawn from Member States of the United Nations, on a rotating and geographically-balanced basis, to meet regularly throughout the year, and as necessary, to: assist the President of the General Assembly in the preparation of high-level dialogues; effectively prepare for the special high-level meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions, including the preliminary interactions indicated in paragraph 69 (a) of the Monterrey Consensus; provide guidance to the Secretariat on required matters; and deal, on a continuous basis, as they arise, with other related aspects of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

"10. *Recommends* that the regional commissions, in cooperation with regional development banks and with the support of United Nations funds and programmes, make more use of their regular intergovernmental meetings and hold special meetings, as necessary, to address regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the Monterrey Conference and thus help bridge any gaps between national, regional and international dimensions of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and serve as inputs to the High-level Dialogue as well as to the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

"11. *Decides* to convene informal, multi-stakeholder study groups to examine and make recommendations to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly on issues such as the establishment of an information clearing house for the dissemination of information about and the promotion of developing countries in order to enhance the flow of foreign direct investment to developing countries;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consolidate and strengthen further the structures of the Secretariat set up to support the financing for development follow-up process in order to allow them to perform effectively all the responsibilities and functions indicated in resolution 57/273 and those arising from the implementation of the present resolution in launching a global information campaign and developing a global monitoring framework for the implementation of the commitments and agreements contained in the Monterrey Consensus;

"13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled 'Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development', and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in consultation and cooperation with the major institutional stakeholders."

Draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.40

7. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development" (A/C.2/58/L.40), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, by which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and its resolution 57/273 of 20 December 2002, in which it

requests the Secretary-General to establish appropriate arrangements for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference,

"*Bearing in mind* the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as the agreements made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

"*Recognizing* that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that eradicating poverty, achieving the internationally agreed development goals and realizing a sustainable rise in living standards require economic growth supported by rising productivity in national economies,

"*Reaffirming its commitment* to sound economic policies and solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people as the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation,

"*Stressing* the need for appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at their respective national levels and in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights and the environment,

"*Reiterating* the importance of fighting corruption, and in that regard, welcoming the recent agreement on a United Nations Convention against Corruption,

"*Underlining* the importance of increased investment in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, including education, health, nutrition, shelter and social security programmes, which are vital for enabling people, especially people living in poverty, to adapt better to and benefit from changing economic conditions and opportunities,

"*Encouraging* the orderly development of capital markets through sound banking systems and other institutional arrangements aimed at addressing development financing needs, including the insurance sector and debt and equity markets, that encourage and channel savings and foster productive investments,

"*Urging* Governments to strengthen their efforts to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions that allow businesses, both domestic and international, to operate efficiently and profitably and with maximum development impact,

"*Reaffirming its commitment* to trade liberalization and to ensuring that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all,

"*Stressing* the importance of enhancing the role of regional and subregional agreements and free trade areas, consistent with the multilateral trading system, in the construction of a better world trading system,

"*Recognizing* the importance for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition of considering reducing trade barriers among themselves,

"1. *Welcomes* the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 29 and 30 October 2003, and reiterates the call for the full implementation of the commitments made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through the redeployment of resources, in order to enhance its activities to promote and mobilize support for the Monterrey Consensus, and to include in those activities, inter alia:

"(a) Organizing workshops, working parties and multi-stakeholder consultations with experts from the official and private sectors as well as academia and civil society to examine impediments to the mobilization of resources from all available sources for international development and poverty alleviation;

"(b) Convening a public-private process to examine ways to stimulate private investment and financing by mitigating risk at the margin, involving knowledgeable company and financial institution representatives, academic experts and multilateral development bank officials;

"(c) Convening side events during sessions of the General Assembly and other appropriate United Nations forums to showcase success stories in implementing the commitments made in and achieving the goals of the Monterrey Consensus;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, highlighting positive developments at the national and regional levels as well as success stories in an effort to share good practices;

"4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled 'Financing for development'."

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the European Union) and Morocco (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Malta made a statement on behalf of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics.

Action on draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.39, A/C.2/58/L.40 and A/C.2/58/L.83

10. At the 40th meeting, on 16 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Henri S. Raubenheimer (South Africa), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development" (A/C.2/58/L.83), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.39 and A/C.2/58/L.40.

11. At the same meeting the representatives of Cameroon, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States of America made oral corrections to the draft resolution.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out an oral statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.83.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.83 as orally corrected (see para. 15).

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.83, draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.39 and A/C.2/58/L.40 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

15. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/47 of 24 July 2003,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders,

Having considered the summary presented by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held on 29 and 30 October 2003,[2]

Having considered the summary presented by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization,[3]

Determined to continue to implement and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to strengthen the coordinated and coherent engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the financing for development process,

1. *Welcomes* the first High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 29 and 30 October 2003;

[1] A/58/216.
[2] A/58/555 and Corr.1.
[3] A/58/77-E/2003/62.

2. *Reiterates* the call to fully implement and to build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development;

3. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of these commitments and agreements and that much remains to be done in this context;

4. *Emphasizes* the link between financing for development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[4]

5. *Stresses*, in order to complement national development efforts, the importance of full implementation of the commitment to enhance further the coherence and consistency of international monetary, financial and trading systems, and in this context requests the Secretary-General to keep actions under review;

6. *Recognizes* initiatives taken to enhance the voice, participation and representation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work and decision-making processes of the intergovernmental bodies of institutional stakeholders, and invites them to continue and strengthen actions aimed at reaching decisions in this regard;

7. *Invites* the World Trade Organization to strengthen its institutional relationship with the United Nations, in particular through its active involvement in the meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council devoted to financing for development, and through its participation in the preparation of the annual report on the implementation of and the follow-up to the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development;

8. *Welcomes* the decisions by the major institutional stakeholders of the International Conference on Financing for Development to include in the agendas of their intergovernmental bodies relevant items on the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5] and invites all major institutional stakeholders to consider doing so, in accordance with paragraph 70 of the Monterrey Consensus, and to make a contribution to the assessment of progress made to the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development of the General Assembly and to the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders, to continue to address in a comprehensive way commodities issues and their impact on financing for development;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, in its examination of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its next substantive session to give consideration to the institutional framework for international cooperation in tax matters;

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[4] Resolution 55/2.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

11. *Recalls* paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus and building on the experience of the high-level spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council and the High-level Dialogue of the General Assembly in 2003, in the context of the integrated approach to the follow-up to and implementation of the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, requests:

(a) The President of the General Assembly, in coordination with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to strengthen the preparations with all major institutional and other stakeholders of matters relevant to the organization of the High-level Dialogue, in consultation with all Member States;

(b) The President of the Economic and Social Council, with support from the Vice-Presidents, to enhance the Council's interactions through regular exchanges with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on organizational matters related to the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, within the context of the preparations of the high-level meeting with these institutions, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 57/270 B and Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/47, and to report thereon to the Council;

(c) The President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, to focus the annual special high-level meeting on specific issues, within the holistic integrated approach of the Monterrey Consensus, and to report thereon to the Council;

12. *Invites* the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks, as appropriate, and in cooperation with United Nations funds and programmes, to use the opportunity of their regular intergovernmental sessions to hold special meetings within existing resources, as necessary, to address the regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the Monterrey Conference and thus help to bridge any gaps between the national, regional and international dimensions of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and serve as inputs to the High-level Dialogue as well as to the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

13. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Financing for Development Office in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and in this regard reiterates the need to fully implement resolution 57/273 of 20 December 2002 to enable the Office to provide effective support to the intergovernmental process entrusted with the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in accordance with the rules of procedure of the United Nations, in particular the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and in its preparatory process, as well as to continue within its mandate:

(a) To organize workshops and multi-stakeholder consultations, including experts from the official and private sectors, as well as academia and civil society, to examine issues related to the mobilization of resources for financing development and poverty eradication;

(b) To convene activities involving various stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, as appropriate, to promote best practices and

exchange information on the implementation of the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference for Financing for Development;

14. *Decides* to consider at its fifty-ninth session possible innovative sources of financing for development, and requests the Secretary-General to submit the result of the analysis on this issue as called for in paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus;

15. *Invites* countries to report, inter alia, through existing reporting mechanisms, by 2005 on their efforts to implement the Monterrey Consensus, bearing in mind the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

16. *Decides* to hold the 2005 High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development at ministerial level; the time and modalities of this High-level Dialogue will be set by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, taking into account other major events in the same year and the need for adequate provisions for an enhanced dialogue;

17. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Follow-up to the implementation of the International Conference on Financing for Development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, including the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

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Agenda item 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. José Alberto **Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 26th, 30th, 37th, 38th and 40th meetings, on 5 and 7 November and 11, 12 and 16 December 2003. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/58/SR.26, 30, 37, 38 and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 6 to 9 October (see A/C.2/58/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003;[1]

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-third session;[2]

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to programme 7 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/58/84);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/58/152);

[1] A/58/3 (Part I) and A/58/3 (Part II and Corr.1); for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3/Rev.1).
[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/58/16).

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(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization assessing the results achieved in realizing aims and objectives of the International Year of Ecotourism (A/58/96);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/58/151);

(g) Note by the President of the General Assembly containing a summary of the discussions of the open-ended panel of the General Assembly on commodities (A/58/615);

(h) Letter dated 28 July 2003 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Santa Cruz Consensus and the Ibero-American Charter for the Public Service, adopted at the fifth Ibero-American Conference of Ministers for Public Administration and State Reform, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 26 and 27 June 2003 (A/58/193);

(i) Letter dated 14 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and declaration adopted by the thirty-fourth meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77, held in Geneva on 26 and 27 June 2003 (A/58/204);

(j) Letter dated 12 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Marrakech Declaration, adopted by the Fourth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 11 and 12 December 2002, devoted to the theme "Citizens, Businesses and Governments: Dialogue and Partnerships for Democracy and Development" (A/58/383);

(k) Letter dated 18 November 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, adopted at the Thirteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 14 and 15 November 2003 (A/58/607);

(l) Note by the Secretariat on the agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (A/C.2/58/2);

(m) Note by the Secretariat on the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests (A/C.2/58/6);

(n) Letter dated 3 December 2003 from the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to the Chairman of the Second Committee (A/C.2/58/13).

4. At the 29th meeting, on 7 November, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (see A/C.2/58/SR.29).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.23 and A/C.2/58/L.62

5. At the 26th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China and Mexico, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Public administration and development" (A/C.2/58/L.23), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 53/201 of 15 December 1998, 56/213 of 21 December 2001 and 57/277 of 20 December 2002 on public administration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001,

"*Stressing* the need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at institution-building, human resources development, strengthening financial management and harnessing the power of information and technology,

"*Recalling* that 2006 will mark the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development,

"*Welcoming* e-Government initiatives as a tool to promote development,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

"2. *Reiterates* that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and in that context stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the commemoration of 23 June as United Nations Public Service Day and the granting of the United Nations Public Service Awards, which provide motivation for public servants all over the world to enhance public administration as a tool for development, and in this regard encourages Member States to participate in the award process by nominating candidates;

"4. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Ibero-American Charter for the Public Service at the fifth Ibero-American Conference of Ministers for Public Administration and State Reform, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 26 and 27 June 2003;

"5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the fourth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 11 and 12 December 2002;

"6. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the generous offer of the Government of Mexico to host the fifth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, in Mexico City, in November 2003;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a special event in 2006 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General further to support information exchange and research and disseminate successful practices in public administration that contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

"9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue supporting the e-Government initiatives in the African, Asian, Central American and Caribbean regions as a tool for development;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At the 37th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Public administration and development" (A/C.2/58/L.62), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.23.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.62 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.62, draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.23 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.29

9. At the 30th meeting, on 7 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization" (A/C.2/59/L.29), submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the General Assembly for approval (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

11. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (see A/C.2/58/SR.30).

C. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

12. At its 38th meeting, on 12 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the documents before it under the item (see para. 18, draft decision I).

D. Draft decision A/C.2/58/L.54/Rev.1

13. At its 40th meeting, on 16 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004" (A/C.2/58/L.54/Rev.1), submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations.

14. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee orally corrected the draft decision by deleting, in subparagraph (a), the words "and agrees to revert to the issue of the programme of work at its fifty-ninth session".

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected, by a recorded vote of 146 to 3, with 1 abstention (see para. 18, draft decision II). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Israel, Marshall Islands, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Nauru.

16. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Italy (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and the acceding countries Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), the Russian Federation, Australia, Mexico, Canada, Morocco (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), the Republic of Korea and Benin (see A/C.2/58/SR.40).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 53/201 of 15 December 1998, 56/213 of 21 December 2001 and 57/277 of 20 December 2002, on public administration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001,

Stressing the need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at institution-building, human resources development, strengthening financial management and harnessing the power of information and technology,

Recalling that 2006 will mark the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development,

Welcoming the adoption of the Ibero-American Charter for the Public Service at the fifth Ibero-American Conference of Ministers for Public Administration and State Reform, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 26 and 27 June 2003,[1]

Expressing its deep appreciation for the generosity of the Government of Mexico in hosting the fifth Global Forum on Reinventing Government in Mexico City in November 2003,

Welcoming e-Government initiatives as a tool to promote development,

Welcoming also the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[3] on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[4]

2. *Reiterates* that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and in that context stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the commemoration of 23 June as United Nations Public Service Day and the granting of the United Nations Public Service Awards, which provide motivation for public servants all over the world to enhance

[1] A/58/193, annex II.
[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.
[3] A/58/152.
[4] See resolution 55/2.

public administration as a tool for development, and in this regard encourages Member States to participate in the award process by nominating candidates;

4. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the Marrakech Declaration, adopted by the fourth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 11 and 12 December 2002;[5]

5. *Welcomes* with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government in Seoul in 2005;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals for commemorating the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development, during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to support information exchange and research and to disseminate successful practices and advisory services in public administration that contribute to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue supporting the e-Government initiatives in the African, Asian, Central American and Caribbean regions as a tool for development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[5] A/58/383, annex.

Draft resolution II
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977 and 36/41 of 19 November 1981,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/2 of 10 July 2003, containing the text of the draft agreement negotiated by the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies of the Economic and Social Council and the World Tourism Organization committee on the negotiations for the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency, intended to transform the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization, into a specialized agency, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Approves the agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

Recalling resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 and 32/156 of 19 December 1977 of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

In consideration of the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization,

In further consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of article 3, paragraph 3, and article 31 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization,

The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree as follows:

Article 1
Recognition

1. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Statutes for the accomplishment of the objectives set forth therein.

2. The United Nations recognizes the decisive and central role of the World Tourism Organization, as an intergovernmental organization, in world tourism, as enshrined in its Statutes.

3. Convinced that tourism can contribute significantly to the pursuit of the shared objectives of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication, the United Nations notes that, in accordance with its Statutes, the World Tourism Organization shall pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism.

Article 2
Coordination and cooperation

1. In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies of the United Nations system, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the coordinating role, as well as the comprehensive responsibilities in promoting economic and social development, of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In exercise of its central coordinating role in the field of tourism undertaken in accordance with its Statutes and with a view to contributing to economic and social development, in particular opportunities for poverty eradication and employment creation in the least developed countries, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the need for effective coordination and cooperation with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system.

3. The World Tourism Organization, accordingly, agrees to cooperate with the United Nations in whatever measure may be necessary to effect the required coordination of policies and activities.

4. The World Tourism Organization agrees further to participate in, and to cooperate with, any body or bodies which have been established or may be established by the United Nations for the purpose of facilitating such cooperation and coordination, in particular through membership in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

5. The World Tourism Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of matters of inter-agency concern within its competence, and of any formal agreement on such matters to be concluded between the World Tourism Organization and another agency within the United Nations system.

Article 3
Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization and their subsidiary organs, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of these bodies. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the secretariat of the World Tourism Organization to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

2. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and its committees, of the Main Committees and other organs of the General Assembly and of the conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on their agenda relating to matters within the scope of the activities of the World Tourism Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the World Tourism Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

3. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly when matters defined in paragraph 2 of this article are under consideration.

Article 4
Proposals of agenda items

1. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the World Tourism Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of its General Assembly, the Executive Council or their subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, items proposed by the United Nations.

2. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the United Nations shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of the Economic and Social Council or, as appropriate and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, of other organs or bodies of the United Nations of items proposed by the World Tourism Organization.

Article 5
Recommendations of the United Nations

1. Having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, the World Tourism Organization agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the World Tourism Organization of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The World Tourism Organization agrees to enter into consultations with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the World Tourism Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6
Assistance to the United Nations

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization, the World Tourism Organization shall cooperate with the United Nations by furnishing to it to the fullest extent possible such special information or studies, and by rendering such assistance to it as the United Nations may request.

Article 7
Regular reports

The World Tourism Organization shall submit to the United Nations regular reports on its activities.

Article 8
Exchange of information and documents

Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization.

Article 9
Public information

Having regard to the aim of the World Tourism Organization, as defined in article 3, paragraph 1, of its Statutes, and with a view to coordinating the activities of the World Tourism Organization in this field with the operations of the information services of the United Nations, supplementary arrangements regarding these matters shall be concluded between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization.

Article 10
Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The World Tourism Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the World Tourism Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization or other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly or by the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization acting in pursuance of an authorization by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the World Tourism Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 11
Non-Self-Governing and other Territories

The World Tourism Organization agrees to cooperate within the fields of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and other internationally recognized principles and obligations regarding colonial countries and peoples, and taking into account the relevant resolutions of

the General Assembly of the United Nations, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12
Technical assistance

The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization undertake to work together in the provision of technical assistance in the field of tourism and tourism development. In particular, they undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services and agree to take such measures as may be required to achieve effective coordination within the framework of existing coordinating machinery in the field of technical assistance, taking into account the respective roles and responsibilities of the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization under their constituent instruments, as well as those of other organizations participating in technical assistance activities. To this end, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the overall responsibilities of the resident coordinators for operational activities for development, as formulated in the relevant General Assembly resolutions. As one of the smaller specialized agencies without field representation, the World Tourism Organization may use resident coordinators to ensure its representation and promote its role.

Article 13
Statistical services

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to strive for the maximum cooperation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information, to guarantee close coordination in their respective statistical initiatives and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The World Tourism Organization recognizes that the United Nations is the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of tourism statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as the appropriate organization to collect, to analyse, to publish, to standardize and to improve the statistics of tourism and to promote the integration of these statistics within the sphere of the United Nations system.

Article 14
Administrative cooperation

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization recognize the desirability of cooperation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization undertake to consult together, and with other agencies concerned within the United Nations system, from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most

efficient and harmonized use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as possible.

3. The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the World Tourism Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the World Tourism Organization shall be financed subject to supplementary arrangements to be concluded for that purpose.

4. The consultations referred to in this article shall also explore the possibility of continuing or establishing common facilities or services in specific areas, including the possibility of one organization providing such facilities or services to one or several other organizations, and establish the most equitable manner in which such facilities or services shall be financed subject to supplementary arrangements to be concluded for that purpose.

Article 15
Regional and branch offices

Any regional or branch offices which the World Tourism Organization may establish shall closely cooperate with the regional or branch offices which the United Nations has established or may establish, in particular the offices of the regional commissions and of the resident coordinators.

Article 16
Personnel arrangements

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel. For this purpose the World Tourism Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the International Civil Service Commission and participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the Regulations of the Fund and accep. the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of those Regulations.

2. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends, and in particular they agree:

(a) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To cooperate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To cooperate with the agencies of the United Nations system in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions under which any facilities or services of the United Nations or the World Tourism Organization in connection with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of supplementary arrangements concluded for this purpose pursuant to article 20 of this Agreement.

Article 17
Budgetary and financial matters

1. The World Tourism Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economic manner possible, and that the maximum measure of coordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The World Tourism Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit.

3. The World Tourism Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

4. Financial and budgetary arrangements that may be entered into between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization shall be approved in accordance with their respective constitutive instruments.

5. In the preparation of the budget of the World Tourism Organization, the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, insofar as practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets without precluding the use by each organization of different currencies to formulate their budgets.

6. The World Tourism Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budgets to the United Nations not later than when the said budgets are transmitted to its members so as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine them and make recommendations, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof established by it, at all times when the budget of the World Tourism Organization or general administrative or financial questions concerning the World Tourism Organization are under consideration.

Article 18
United Nations laissez-passer

Officials of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to use laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 19
Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 20
Amendment and revision

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

Article 21
Entry into force

This Agreement enters into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

18. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;[1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award.[2]

[1] A/58/3 (Part I) and A/58/3 (Part II and Corr.1); for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3/Rev.1).
[2] A/58/151.

Draft decision II
Provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004

The General Assembly:

(a) Approves the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for the fifty-ninth session as set out in the annex to the present decision;

(b) Invites the Bureau of the Second Committee to continue its efforts in consultation with Member States with a view to ensuring a more practical and coherent organization of the Committee's work, including the programme of work for future sessions, allowing better focus, visibility and participation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to make suggestions for a decision at the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly.

Annex
Provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004*

1. Macroeconomic policy questions:
   - (a) International trade and development;
   - (b) International financial system and development;
   - (c) External debt crisis and development;
   - (d) Commodities (fifty-ninth session).
2. Implementation of and follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development:
   - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
   - (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (fifty-eighth session).[a]
3. Sustainable development:
   - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
   - (b) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
   - (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
   - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;
   - (e) Sustainable development in mountain regions (fifty-eighth session);

* In accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, the Committee will hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[a] Also an item in the plenary.

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (fifty-eighth session);

(g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

(h) Convention on Biological Diversity;

(i) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

4. Implementation of the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly.

5. Globalization and interdependence:

(a) Globalization and interdependence;

(b) Science and technology for development (fifty-eighth session);

(c) International migration and development (fifty-ninth session);

(d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;

(e) Culture and development (fifty-ninth session);

(f) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (fifty-ninth session).

6. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Specific actions relating to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.

7. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);

(b) Women in development;

(c) Human resources development (fifty-eighth session);

(d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

(e) Industrial development cooperation (fifty-ninth session).

8. Operational activities for development:

   (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

   (b) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (fifty-ninth session);

   (c) South-South cooperation: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (fifty-eighth session).

9. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

10. Training and research:

   (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

   (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (fifty-eighth session);

   (c) United Nations University (fifty-ninth session).

11. Report of the Economic and Social Council.